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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>	
SUBJECT	Soviet Military Communications	DATE DISTR.	11 September 1953	
		NO. OF PAGES	3	
DATE OF INFO.	<input type="text"/>	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	50X1
PLACE ACQUIRED	<input type="text"/>	REFERENCES		50X1
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Attached is

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STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC							
#x	#x	#x	#x	#x								

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REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

COUNTRY ~~East Germany~~ (Soviet Zone)

50X1

DATE DISTR. 31 Jul 53

SUBJECT Soviet Military Communications in Germany

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW) 50X1DATE
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REPORT NO.

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DATE OF INFORMATION [REDACTED]

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. All Soviet military formations of separate battalion size and larger used radio communications while on maneuvers.

2. [REDACTED] believe that radio sets were manned constantly during field exercises. Not having this topic. [REDACTED] cannot give definite information on

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3. [REDACTED] the maneuver areas where radio sets were operating were off limits to all personnel except:

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- a. COs of regiments, divisions, and separate battalions
- b. CO's of signal battalions, companies, and platoons
- c. Signal personnel assigned to actual operation of sets.

Political officers were not supposed to go near radio sets, but few guards would turn a political officer away.

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4. [REDACTED] never at field exercises and have no positive knowledge of radio communication, but [REDACTED] there was radio communication between Army Hq. and headquarters of subordinate units.

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5. Only signal officers and radio personnel who were assigned to sets were permitted to operate radio equipment.

6. The East German government (DDR) had no coordination or contact with radio frequencies assigned to the Soviet Army.

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7. Radio Volga, which originated in Koenigswusterhausen 5217N-1337E on short (23 m.), middle (around 550 m.) and long (around 1,250 m.) wave bands, broadcast through loudspeakers to all Soviet troops in the Soviet Zone. Since every barrack, hut, or tent area had a loudspeaker, it was practically impossible for Soviet troops in garrisons or on field training areas not to hear Radio Volga. Radio Volga broadcasts were usually heard from 1900 to 2100 hours and devoted the major part of their programs to political orientation, anti-western propaganda, orders for stricter military discipline, and concerts. About 50% of the Soviet officers in the Soviet Zone had their own private radio receivers. All radios were capable of picking up short, middle, and long wave broadcasts. [redacted] 50X1 and do not know if officers took their radios on field exercises; [redacted] because tents had no outlets for radios, and all sets functioned only on electrical outlets - i.e., there were no battery radios.
8. No personnel in the Soviet Zone, or in the USSR, were permitted to own or operate amateur transreceivers.

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